RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, August 14, 1846. GROANS OF THE BRITONS!

A writer in the Boston Courier, referring to the new Tariff, "disdains to reason with the authors of this diabolical law. They know better; they are not such tools; and though I am no mechanic, or manufacturer, and have no relatives concerned in any such property, yet my indignation is roused to such a pitch, that I will volunteer to carry out, into practical effect, a 'REPEAL of this law, or a dissolution of the Union, most emphatically."

He adds, "Hundreds and hundreds are ready to do the same, and adopt the motto," And this extravagant threat comes from the "Land of steady habits!" We live in strange times, when the New England capitalists are "ready" to dissolve the Union because Congress will give to the manufacturers only 25 and 30 per cent. "protection," added to the costs of transportation across the ocean, commissions, insurance, &c.! This is really almost as alarming as the following gloomy predictions drawn from the stars, and published in the advertising columns of the National Intelligencer! The new Tariff must be in imminent peril, if the stars are against it-if mob law and portents of death are to follow in its train; and, above all, if the Boston monopolists are to roll on the ball of "disunion." The "panie" set forth by the astrologer, is quite as well founded, and based upon as tangible grounds as the one which was attempted by the Whig politicians of

the North : Messrs. Editors: Congress has now adjourned and the voice of the Stars has been called for by many in relation to the new Tariff law. A map of the heavens for the first of August (the day of its passage) is before me, and also one for the time when it received the signature of the Presi-dent. I have carefully examined the aspects of the planets on each; and, to maintain the science of Astrology, I must speak the truth. From these aspects, together with those at the hour of the adjournment to-day, and those of the first of December next, (the day when the law is to go into effect,) and also those of the 7th of December, when Congress is to meet again, I hesitate not to say, that there are to be in our country, before 4th day of March next, scenes of confusion suffering, distress, and calamity such as have seldom if ever been known before; and originating mainly out of this subject. Indeed, it would not surprise me il Congress were required to meet again before the law shall go into effect. There are portents of great excitement among the peo-ple during November. Dealers in and manuacturers of iron and lead, railroad companies, and all workers of mines, will be found to exer a tremendous influence. The aspects are very bad on the next birth day of the President, Nov'r 2; mob law seems to prevail in many parts of the country about this time. Our custom-house officers will have to be very watchful before the last of September-let them look well to wool and wollen goods. I see portents of death to men in high places that will greatly affect the country .-Should this law go into effect, the stars say that it cannot live long.

THOMAS HAGUE, cannot live long. Angust 11.

In the same strain, but with a more bitter hatred of the South, the Philadelphia North American, pours out its bile upon the Pennsylvania papers, which do not regard the Tariff of 1842 as wisdom itself:

"The administration journals, therefore, break ground in favor of the doctrines of the Nullifiers South Carolina-repeat their sneers against Northern manufacturers-rejoice in their c and present embarrassments, and raise the banner of Slavery against Freedom—the South against the North-the whip and shackle against the loom and shuttle. They draw pictures of the manufacturers whose wealth has been employed to secure wealth to the laborer; but say nothing of the Free-trade tyrants, with his army of overseers, whip in hand and pistols in belt; they say nothing of the music of the lash and the shriek; they give no stirring descriptions of the licentiousness, pride and tyof the system to which they sacrifice the high-browed and hard-handed freemen of the Their sneers, reproaches and wrongs are the North prosperous and happy—for the men who trusted in the pledges of honor of Buchanan and Dallas in behalf of the tariff of '42. They would spread their wings over the Democracy, like vultures, covering and devouring them; degrade and beggar them, and assure them that it is all for the interests of the party-'make them slaves,

and tell them 'tis their charter.' " [In another column, the same paper is "still port of the Tariff by southern Whigs. The latter will scarcely be "proud" of the fellowing compliment, from one, who in the same breath denounces "the licentiousness, pride and tyranny

"It may be doubted whether our country has ever boasted a purer and loftier body of patriots who war against us as if nature had not made u brethren, the memory of what we owe to the gal-

So much for the denunciations of the fanatics and monopolists of the Whig party of the North. The burthen of their clamor is, that the North is sacrificed to the South by the new Tariff.

of the North! Hear it: PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL-LOUISIANA.

"British interests and Abolitionism have tram-pled over Southern rights and American indus-The great blow at the productive labor of the South has been struck, and Northern fanatics, and foreign enemies to our institutions, are ex ulting over their diabolical work." Still the Tropic, in another place, rejoices in

its "ruin." It sees, in the long vista of the future, that some political capital may be effected by this "diabolical" Tariff, and it hugs the stake of martyrdom in the blessed prospect of a Whig triumph hereafter! It says:

Written on the Seasonal, 2 phinals into phine, 2 of the struction of morphine. They were both well dressed, and had fine horses, but not a paper about them that would give the least instruction

"Again, we repeat, we are glad the bill has passed. The Whigs have now only to bide their time; from this hour their star is in the ascendant. Let them use their power prudently-show no signs of exultation over a prostrated faction, out temperately enjoy the victory that hereafter awaits them. Let them nominate good men for office, for we unhesitatingly declare, that from this time forward, every election will be a triumph, until it involves the great Presidential contest. President Polk will be driven from the White

But enough of such extravaganza. The calm ing denunciations of the Tariffites the stronges proof of the merits of the bill. They can agree upon no one argument against it. They resist it in various sections, upon no general principle, but upon different grounds, best calculated to secure political capital. The "Presidential contest" is the chief object of their attention. But the peo the monopolists, North or South.

SOUND PRINCIPLES EXTENDING. We have received a letter from a gentlemen in an eastern county, who after requesting us to

place his name on our subscription list, adds: "I have heretofore acted with the Whig party out since the repeal of the corn laws of England I am determined to cast my little influence on the side of a revenue tariff. For this step, taken in all good faith, the Whigs are becoming some-what desperate toward me; but where judgment and conscience point me, I am sure to go, irrespective of consequences. Some Whig friends,

however, will go with me.
"Did not Daniel Webster, after leaving the Cabinet of Mr. Tyler, deliver a speech in Balti-more, pointing out the advantages of a mutual exchange of commodities with Europe?"

In reply to our worthy correspondent we republish from a speech of Mr. Webster made in

mense products the markets of Great Britain .-He then proposed to effect it by reciprocal commercial treaties, and referred "to the admission into England for consumption at lower rates of duly of several of our large agricultural products, as an arrangement favorable to our great agricultural interests, but an agreement which must of course be founded on adequate consideration." And he added, that "undoubtedly the only inducement we could hold out to England would be a modification of the Tariff." "I do know that in making the Tariff stable and firm, we shall render it healthful and judicious. If, by any great us, as a powerful nation, to tender the olive branch operation that should unite the interests and opinions of all parts of the country, we can place the protection of American industry and American labor on a permanent foundation, that is a more important consideration than the degree to which protection may be extended. It is change and the apprehension of change, changes felt and changes feared, that are the bane of our industry Now I am of opinion, that if there is any policy capable of combining the North and South and East and West, stamp that with permanence for twenty years, and it would be better and better every year, and the country would be more and

more prosperous." England has thrown open her ports to our agricultural products-and Mr. Webster now eats his own words, indignantly spurns an offer which he himself had invited, and protests against any "modification of the Tariff" which, three years ago, he warmly advocated as an "inducement" for the opening of her ports.

DISBANDED VOLUNTEERS. The disbanding of the Louisiana and Ala-The disbanding of the Louisiana and The Congressine elact index in the informed the bama Volunteers from Gen. Taylor's camp is to be expended. In his message he informed the cd to you at the earliest opportunity. painful and embarrassing, but we cannot see how House that an accurate account should be renit could have been avoided. Gen. Taylor, when dered them of the items of expenditure. Morethreatened by a large Mexican force, wrote to the over, would it not be an unusual and most im-Governor of Louisiana, as he was fully instructed and authorized to do, for "four regiments of infantry, to be ordered into service with the utmost despatch, and for the longest period authorized by off indefinitely the peaceful result, which the

In compliance with this requisition, says the N. O. Delta, "the Governor appealed to the patriotism of our citizens, telling them that he was prevolunteers, and this opinion is universally allowsubsequent enlistments, by sanctioning the enlistment for twelve months, or during the war. But the six months' enlistment of the four Regiments first sent over was clearly contrary to law, and they were not subject to the authority of Gen. Taylor; they could at any time leave, and in doing so would have been sustained by the civil tribunals. The Secretary of War offered to continue them for 12 months. He could do nothing else; his hands were tied. Of the two alternatives they chose disbandment and have returned to New Orleans .-It is a painful circumstance, but could not be avoided, with the stern decrees of the law staring the Secretary in the face. The Union has prepared and will publish a long and satisfactory expose of the case. In the meantime, it remarks:

"The Secretary has no right to change the laws of the land. These volunteers were called out under the former act of Congress specifying three months as the term of service. By what author rity had he the right to extend the service to six months? The act of May last specifies twelve months as the term during the war. He offered to continue them upon those terms. We trust the people of Louisiana and Alabama will do the Secretary the justice to suspend their opinions until they see the documents which explain his course.'

EXTRAORDINARY VILLAINY - EPES SAID TO BE KILLED.

A letter from Franklin, Alabama, to the Charleston Courier, states that, on the 1st of July, a gentleman of Harris co., Georgia, named Billingslea, was robbed of eight thousand dollars of American gold, and four thousand dollars of State bonds; and that the same banditti had, on the 10th of July, robbed another gentleman of Hancock county, Ga., Mr. Watts, of 4,000 dollars, principally in American gold. It is said that the villains gave morphine to the families where the robbery occurred, by throwing it into the drinking water. Soon after the news reached Fort Gaines, on the 29th July, two men passed through, who answered the description of the robbers, and west on to Alabama. They were greatly benefitted by it. The people of Mexico pursued, and found at the house of Gen. Irwin, in Alabama, who had, after entreaty, consented to proud of the South," because of the ardent sup- let them remain the night. The two robbers were Dr. E. A. Roberts, and the other supposed to be Wm. Epes, though he called himself John Jacobs. When ordered to surrender, the latter drew a revolver, and threatened to kill any one who of the system" under which we all, Whigs and advanced upon him. Gen. Irwin then ordered two very large and fierce dogs to be let loose .-Epes then gave up his pistol, and surrendered. A than the Whigs of the South. In every political exigency they have been among the foremost in the championship of sound principels and just measures; and amid the wrongs and insults poured upon the North by the dominant party, who were existence of the reward being 3,000 dollars, Epes endeavored to escape on his horse, and was on the verge of succeeding, when one Butler rode up and shot him In the head, at least seven buck-shot taking effect. lant Whigs of that sections makes us still proud He tell from his horse, never spoke again, and died in about two hours.

"During the great excitement after Epps was shot, Dr. E. A. Roberts got off his horse, went up to Epps, pulled off his finger ring, took out

Among the palma his gold watch, and his collar and collar buttons, purse, and a roll of money, (on the Bank The N. O. Tropic, an organ of the Southern of Darien,) and put in his pocket—the ring, collar and collar buttons, have not since been seen, plaint is, that the South has been made a vassal the watch was recovered from Roberts when he was searched after arriving at Fort Gaines-the supposition is, that Epps' name, or initals, were either on the collar, buttons, or ring. On examining Roberts after they got to Fort Gaines, they found on him, and in Epps'saddlebags, near five thousand dollars, principally American gold —26 skeleton keys, 2 lock pickers, several pieces of spermaceti candles which had been lit, several boxes of matches, a black mask for the face and saddlebags, with the name of William Epps written on the scabbard, 2 phials morphine, 2 or of their names or business. Dr. E. A. Roberts was identified by three or four individuals."

He once stood high as an eminent physician, and married a daughter or near relative of General Mitchell of Alabama, but has spent all his property, and turned a regular black-leg. The following is the description of Epps. It would be a most singular event, should he be identified with William D. Epes of Dinwiddie, the murderer of Muir, though we presume the dates and the descriptions would conflict with this supposition. and intelligent observer will see in the conflict- The last heard of Epes, however, was at Louisville, and this dead robber wore a hat made in

"Jacobs or Epps was dead before I saw him, consequently I cannot describe him as accurately as I would wish. I think he was about six feet high, would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, thin visage, good teeth, moderately fair, hair inclined to be dark, and not very thick, ple will not be led astray. They will give the law a fair trial, unaffected by the alarm cries of F. Adolphus Muir, of Dinwiddie county, Va.; his companion Roberts, said he did not know his name, if it was not John Jacobs—that he had known him but a few days—that he had told him his name was John Jacobs—that he was from Virginia; the hat he wore when shot was made in Louisville, Ky. Wilson and two other men, left with Roberts, well ironed, for Harris county, Geo., this morning. I neglected to describe the color of Epps' eyes, they were blue; you will discover that I have no proof of his name being Epps, only the name of William Eppes being ritten on the scabbard of his bowie knife. have no doubt but every man that reads this description, would not regret the payment of at least five dollars for a sight of the skeleton keys, and other lock-picking instruments that were found on them. I don't suppose there is a lock in the State of Alabama, that could not be unlocked

either with the keys or pickers." A P. S. states, that one of the party in pursuit. has produced a pocket book placed in his hands by one of the robbers, containing seven State May, 1843, the extracts laid before our readers bonds, and between one and two thousand del-

man answering the description given of him, stopped at the Planters' House, and registered his name as B. A. Davis, from Petersburg, and left the following morning.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. Our readers will remember with what fierceness the Whigs have denounced the President for making war on Mexico, and for his wanton violation of propriety and all the charities of life, in pressing it as a "war of conquest." The poor wretches of Mexico, they said, have been cruelly whipped; and it was the part of magnanimity in of peace. How does Whig practice tally with their professions? On Saturday, the President sent a message to Congress, urging the propriety of placing at his disposal two millions of dollars, to be employed, should occasion arise, in the adjustment of a treaty of peace with Mexico. Instantly, Mr. Garrett Davis, of Ky., one of the Whig leaders, assailed the measure-denounced Mr. Polk for designing to "cover up his outrage upon the Constitution in beginning the war of his own authority" under a "large territorial aggrandizement"-and earnestly refused to vote the sum asked for, because he had no confidence in the President! Here is Whig consistency and justice strongly verified. They have "confidence" enough in the President to vote him the unlimited use of twenty millions, and 50,000 volunteers to carry on a war made "of his own authority"-but have not confidence in him to turnish the small sum of two millions to conclude a peace, which they profess to have so much at heart. The principal ground upon which the Whigs based their opposition was, that the President should have laid before Congress the exact mode in which the money was proper proceeding to lay before the world the diplomatic movements of the Government? Such an exposure might defeat the whole plan and put country and the administration so anxiously desire.

The bill passed the House, however, but with an objectionable amendment. Mr. Lewis in the Separed to muster into the service of the U. States, nate moved to strike out said amendment. "Honest as soon as they offered memselves for enrollment, John Davis" of Mass. obtained the floor, warmfour regiments of volunteers, for the term of six ly resisted the bill and, though he was frequently months, unless sooner discharged." When the requested by Mr. Lewis to suspend his remarks volunteers had all left for, or arrived at, the Rio for a moment to allow Mr. L. to submit a resolu-Grande, the term of enlistment was objected to by tion for prolonging the session two hours, dogged-Gen. Scott, who said there was no law sanction- ly, and, we must add, factiously wasted the time ing a longer term than tiree months' enlistment for of the Senate until the hour of adjournment arrived and the session was closed sine dic. This ed to be correct. The act of May provides for the extraordinary course lost not only the two millions bill, but other highly important measures, such as the Post Route Bill, the bill to give effect to the Cherokee Treaty, &c. We repeat what we said a few days since. Rather than see the anti-slavery principle of Mr. Wilmot's amendment incorporated, we would have had the bill defeated. But from the anxiety of Mr. Lewis coming from a Southern State, to prolong the session a few hours, it is highly probable that the Senate would have struck out the amendment, and the bill have passed in its original form.

We do not know upon what grounds the President hoped to achieve a peace, with the aid of the two millions, but, should it turn out that the war is prolonged from the failure of this measure, the country will have just grounds to saddle the responsibility upon Mr. Davis and the Whig Senators who clamorously appealed to him not to vield to Mr. Lewis's oft-repeated request for a few

moments' intermission. The Whigs may be sincere in their anxious professions for peace, but they have adopted an extraordinary method of carrying them out. The National Intelligencer, a few days since, hoped that the Senate would throw upon the Executive all the responsibility of the war, which the Presi- to the Plaza praying for aid against the Caman dent himself had produced, and not extend any aid or advice in its difficulties. This looks like an attempt to make political capital. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce goes so far as to maintain, that the Whigs look upon a prolonged war as the surest means of recovering their potent wand of high protective duties:

"That the Whigs are desirous of terminating the war is not true, so far as I have had any oppor-tunity to notice. I can vouch for the fact, that is and those out of Congress, so far as I know, that tion chooses to carry it on-even to the utter bankruptcy of the Treasury. They do not esteem it as a war against Mexico, but a war upon the Treasury. They prove that Mexico will be will derive advantages from the war. It will open a trade to them; give them a market for their staples, and afford them supplies at a cheaper rate than they had ever before obtained then

"The Whigs hope, by aid of this war, to effect important objects at home—to open new markets in Mexico for our manufactures, to ensure the accumulation of a debt of two or three hundred millions—to render necessary the early resort to direct taxes. They know, of course, that the very highest Revenue Tariff will be resorted to before direct taxes are laid, and that it is even doubtful whether the House will consent to resort to direct taxes, whatever may be the amoun

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard says the Democrats thus far, have gained in both branches of the Legislature five, and lost four. It says:

"What the result has been it is impossible a his early period certainly to say; but we fear the Whigs have carried the Legislature and re-elect-

Among the palpable and obvious causes of the defeat, the Standard refers to the gross secret misrepresentations of the Whigs, the want of union among the Democrats in some strong counties, "the resignation of Senator Haywood, the existing war with Mexico, and the apathy of the Democrats in certain sections, owing to causes that had their origin mainly in the circumstance which preceded the nomination of Mr. Shepard.

clude Gen, Gaines' defence before the Court of Enquiry. It fills more than five columns of the Norfolk New Era. The correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon, wri-

ing from Old Point on Tuesday, says: "The defence being concluded, the Court adourned until 9 o'clock this morning, at which hour having assembled, its decision was submitted in writing; to be forwarded to the proper Department, and then adjourned sine die. Wha the decision was I am at no loss to conjecture .utterance, and must content myself to advise you and your readers to await its promulgation by

the War Department, which will transpire in a very few days. LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE. The steamship Alabama, Capt. Windle, ar rived yesterday afternoon (says the New Or-leans Picayune, of the 6th August,) from Brazos Santiago, having sailed on the 2d inst. Col. Horatio Davis and staff, and 150 men of the 4th Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers Capt. McAllister of the 6th Regiment, Capt. Grice of the 2d, Capts. Downer and Staples of the 5th. Lieuts. Kirkland an Joiner, and Lieut. Hatch of the Army, were among her passengers

The following vessels had sailed from this port

with volunteers on board: Ship Norfolk on the 29th ult., barks Parthian and E. H. Chapin on the 30th, ship Massachusetts on the 31st, ships C. Caroll, Burmah and Governor Davis on the 1st inst., and ship Middlesex on the 2d.

The Alabama reports the following Marine Brazos with public stores, went ashore with a pilot on board on the North Breakers on the 29th alt., at 4 P. M.; officers and crew all saved; cargo of Charleston, went ashore on the same breakers Her cargo will be saved in a damaged state; vessel a total loss. A large topsail schooner went ashore on the night of the 30th, a quarter of a mile north of the bar, head on the beach, supposed to be a total loss; name not known. The brig Cruso, previously reported sunk, proves

We understand that the Matamoras Reveille is no longer published, from what cause we are The news from the army is meagre enough. We have no papers nor verbal intelligence; our information is derived from the correspondence

to be a total loss.

which we subjoin:

[Editorial Correspondence of the N. O. Picavune.] Camargo, July 27th, 1846. about three weeks since. We have not the whole speech—but these passages will suffice to show, how utterly Mr. Webster has shifted his ground. At that time, he saw that the swelling power of the grain-growing region of the West would denote the most mysterious and extraordinary occurrences we have heard of that time, he saw that the swelling power of the grain-growing region of the West would denote the most mysterious had another Indian alarm vesterday morning.—

To break the dull monotony of camp life, we had another Indian alarm vesterday morning.—

The alcalde came in great haste and trepidation to the commanding officer of the troops here, stating that the Camanches were laying waste the full monotony of camp life, we had another Indian alarm vesterday morning.—

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Mr. W. C. Flournoy desired it to be recorded that here weeks since.

The alcalde came in great haste and trepidation to the commandi

mand a more liberal policy to open to her im- and is supposed to have gone up the river A mouth of the San Juan, murdering the inhabitants

To my thinking, these Indian disturbances will be fruitful of much trouble. If I am not much mistaken, at the great treaty recently held by Gov. Butler and Maj. Lewis, high up on the Brazos it was more than the second state of the se zos, it was understood that the Indians were not to be molested in any warthey might be engaged in with Mexico. It might not have been "so stipulated in the bond," yet the commissioners in the then existing state of affairs between the United States and Mexico. States and Mexico were not in a situation to say to the different tribes that they must war no more with a country that was then a common enemy. That they might and did say to them, that they were at liberty to wage hostilities conformably with the usages of civilized nations, there can be little doubt; but that they told them not to approach he Mexican frontier, would have been a piece of absurdity, not to say stupidity, they were not the men to be guilty of. Following the final ratification of the treaty, the provisions of which have not yet been published, came Gen. Taylor's suc-cesses at Palo Alto and the Resaca de la Palma and the taking of Matamoras; after which an entirely new face appears to have been put upon the nature of the operations this side the Rio Grande. The conciliatory system had notthen been adopted, nor were the people promised protection, nor had proclamations appeared indirectly calling upon the inhabitants this side the Sierra Madre to throw off the oppressive yoke of the Central Govern-

In the mean time, some of the wild tribes have organized their bands, and are now carrying on destruction and death upon the frontier. It is the bounden duty of the United States, as I look upon the matter, to afford protection to the inhabitants upon the East bank of the Rio Grande; but to what extent the Indians can be legitimately interfered with on this side the river, is another matter. The result of all this is now looked for here with much interest, and the adventures of

McCulloch's men with the Indians shall be detail I can give you perhaps, the first "steamboat accident" which has occurred on the Rio Grande. The Neva struck a snag yesterday, about nine miles below this, and is said to be a total loss .-She had two companies of troops on board—the men losing a large portion of their effects, while Uncle Sam is also a loser to the extent of no small amount of army stores. It is singular no other accidents have occurred.

The Aid, Captain Hyde, came in yesterday morning, and the Mercer arrived in the alternoon with Gen. Worth on board. The town is now fairly overrun with troops, and a move towards Monterey with a portion of them is talked of. A soldier belonging to the 5th U. S. Infantry was shot directly through the head yesterday, by one of Gillespie's volunteers; yet the man is still alive and likely to live. Cause—liquor, no of his living, but of his being wounded.

Camareo, July 28, 1846. The talk is still of Indians and Indian outra ges. Day before yesterday the Camanches at tacked a rancho between this and Mier, killed a Mexicans, and took off no less than 14 women and children prisoners. Last night, so rumor has it, they stole upwards of twenty horses from Gillespie's men, while they were encamped near he house of an American, living four miles he low this, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, besides taking off all the animals belonging to the rancho. I can hardly credit this; but she prove true, it will go hard with the Camanches. Capt. Gillespie's command is composed princi pally of Jack Hav's old men, and they will not ve up the chase after their horses in a hurry.

We have another report to the effect that six Americans, while driving in beet cattle from Lo-redo to San Antonio, were set upon by the Camanches and all killed, together with fourteen Mexicans who were in company. I still con tend that the Indians have the right to carry or war on this side the Rio Grande with the Mexicans, but this thing of murdering Americans upor the high road in Texas, puts a different face en tirely upon the matter, and the treacherous sava-ges should be pursued and severely punished at once. They should be told, too, that all the in habitants on the East bank of Rio Grande are under our protection, and threatened with war to extermination if they molest a single person.

While upon this subject I would mention on little circumstance I witnessed yesterday—a circumstance, the like of which has not often occurred since the creation. Four or five Mexicans armed with swords and carbines, came riding in ches! Now here are a people, with whom we are at war, entering one of our camps with arms in their hands, and praying one enemy to protec them and theirs against another enemy. pose it is all right, as the man says in the play, when told that his wife has run off; it merely looks strange, that's all. I learn that the steamer Aid starts with a de-

tachment of troops to-morrow for Mier, to take possession of that place. I shall go up in her if I can get off. In the mean time Gen. Worth is huncamp for the troops at a point higher on the San Juan, and parties will soon be thrown for ward in the direction of Monterey. Pack mules for the transportation of army stores, are being collected every day, while all the men are anxious to be on the move towards the mountains.

I regret to learn that the Louisiana Regiments have been disbanded, but still cannot blame the men for refusing to enlist for twelve months. I send this letter down by the Mercer, which starts immediately. The Panola, Exchange and other boats are on their way up. G. W. K.

CHARLOTTE CONVENTION.

Tuesday Morning, 4th August, 1846.
The Convention having assembled in the Pres ard J. Gaines, who moved that Henry Carring ton, Esq., be elected chairman pro tempore; which otion being carried, Mr. Carrington took the Chair, and appointed Daniel P. Perkins, Esq., Secretary pro tem.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by he Rev. Lewis Skidmore. The different delegations having been called upon to report their names, the following gentlemen were found to be present, as members of the

Convention: Charlotte.—Win. H. Dennis, Paul S. Carring ton, Dr. Izard B. Rice, Edward W. Henry, John Henry, Henry N. Watkins, Thos. E. Watkins, H. H. Marshall, Wm. T. Scott, Dr. Joel Wat-kins, Dr. Isaac Read, Henry Carrington, Wm. I. Watkins, Thos. Edmunds, Wyatt Cardwell, Isaac C. Carrington, David Comfort, A. A. Davidson, Daniel P. Perkins, Richard J. Gaines, Capt. Saml. D. Morton, Wm. B. Green, Col. Jas. P. Marshall, George J. Roberts, Dr. C. C. Watkins, Dr. John P. Brown, Thomas T. Bouldin, Capt. Wm. M. Watkins, Col. Wm. B. Watkins, Col. Ro. F. Gaines, George W. Read, Capt Henry A. Watkins, Rev. Lewis Skidmore, Wm. O. Jordan, Col. Chas. A. Raine, Claiborne Barksdale, Dr. A. D. Alexander, A. A. Lyle, Capt. John W. Gaines, Nicholas Edmunds, Capt. John Marshall, Hon. Jas. W. Bouldin, Jos. N. Edmunds, Charles H. Barksdale, Joel W. Marshall, John Morton, John Booker, Col. Jos. Dupuy, Ro. Robinson, Winslow Robinson, Capt. William Smith, Col. Wiltshire Cardwell.

Prince Edward-Wm. C. Flournoy, Henry N. Watkins, N. G. McGehee, Asa D. Dickinson, C. R. Barksdale, Samuel Allen, Edward F. Book er, Wm. P. Dickinson, Booker Foster, J. W. Brightwell, D. F. Womack, Wm. T. Carter, Jas. H. Dupuy, Chas. H. Harrison, R. S. Carter, Jas.

Town of Petersburg-R. B. Bolling, J. W. Syme, Daniel Lyon, John H. Patterson, Wm. Pannell, John Rowlett, Charles Corling, Samuel Mordecai. City of Richmond-Gen. Edward C. Carring-

ton, Joseph Mayo, A. F. D. Gifford, Wm. C. Halifax-Wm. H. Sims, Thomas S. Flournov George M. Y. Miller, Elisha Barksdale, jr , Tho mas J. Green, Thomas L. Spraggins, Thomas

Walkins, Chas. B. Coleman, Thos. Leigh, Isham H. Britton Mecklenburg-Edward R. Chandler, William Towns, J. F. Finch, S. D. Whittle, Tucker Car-

Nottoway-Wm. H. Anderson, E. G. Booth R. B. Eggleston, Sharpe Carter.
Amelia—Benj. M. Jones, Thos. T. Giles, J. P.

Chesterfield-A. F. D. Gifford, Wm. H. Bran

Vaughan, L. Masters, Thos. E. Bottom, Egbert G. Leigh. Danville-Gen. B. W. S. Cabell, Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, J. S. McDearman. Caswell, N. C .- Nathaniel J. Palmer, C. N.

B. Evans. B. Evans.
Pittsylvania, Va.—Col. George Townes, Gen.
B. W. S. Cabell, W. P. Tunstall, Walter Coles,
jr., John R. Miller, N. C. Miller, Alonzo Hunt,
Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, J. E. H. Ward, John Gilmer, Thomas Cook, Wm. H. Cook.
On motion of Mr. R. I. Gaines, the Chairman

appointed a committee of one from each delegation, to report officers for the Convention, viz: Messrs. W. C. Flournoy, of Prince Edward; J. W. Syme, of Petersburg; Jos. Mayo, of Richmond city; A. F. D. Gifford, of Chesterfield; B. M. Jones, of Amelia; W. H. Anderson, of Nottoway; E. R. Chambers, of Mecklenburg; W. P. Tunstall, of Pittsylvania; T. J. Green, of Halifax; Dr. Atkinson, of Danville; Dr. Izard Rice, of Charlotte; and N. J. Palmer, of Caswell, N.

The Committee having retired, reported the fol Gen. B. W. S. Cabell, of Pittsylvania-Presi

N. J. Palmer, of Caswell, N. C., 1st Vice President; Gen. Ed. C. Carrington. of Richmond, 2d do.; Henry Carrington, of Charlettee, 3d do.; Col. Wm. Townes, of Mecklenburg, 4th do.

to appoint a committee, consisting of one delegate from each county and town represented in this convention, to prepare and report business for the action of this convention, and also the ratio

Mr. Gaines' resolution was carried; but on motion of Mr. Tunstall was reconsidered, for the purpose of enabling Gen. Carrington of Richmond to suggest that as the convention was called by the Farmville convention to consider the propriety of connecting the Roanoke country with Richmond, the committee should be appointed with a view to a favorable report on that scheme of improvement. The suggestion giving rise to a discussion of some length, and to an explanation by the delegates of the town of Petersburg and other gentlemen, that they had received invi-tations to take part in the Charlotte convention from a committee of the citizens of Danville, and had never understood that the convention was to limit its deliberations to the subject of a railroad, the suggestion was waived. Mr. Gaines here, by consent, modified his resolution by striking ou the words, "and also the mode of voting."

On motion of Mr. T. T. Bouldin, Mr. Gaines resolution was laid on the table. Mr. W. C. Flournoy offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the delegations in this con-

vention shall vote in the convention according to their representation in the Legislature, and that the two delegates from North Carolina have one vote each, and that the town of Danville have Mr. W. C. Carrington offered the following as

a substitute for Mr. Flourney's resolution:
"Resolved, That the respective delegations in
this convention shall vote therein according to
the population of their respective counties and towns, and that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the vote which each delegation is to cast under this rule, fixing thewote of that representing the smallest population at one, and the

est in proportion. W. C. Carrington's amendment was adopted, and Messrs. W. C. Carrington, Tunstall and Bolling of Petersburg, were appointed the ommittee. Mr. Gaines' modified resolution was taken up

and carried, but, on motion of Mr. Tunstall, was again reconsidered. On motion of Mr. T. J. Green, the convention adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M. EVENING SESSION—4 O'CLOCK.
On motion of Vice President Palmer, the p

eetings of a meeting held at Milton, N. C., and in Rockingham county, N. C., appointing de gates to this Convention, and expressing their deep interest in its proceedings, were read. Dr. Atkinson read to the convention an interesting letter from Gov. Morehead, of N. C., to the Danville Committee, expressing his views of the great importance to a large portion of Virginia and North Carolina, of improving the Roan-

oke river and its tributaries.

The Committee to ascertain the ratio of voting under the resolution adopted, reported that Danville should have one vote, Amelia 8, Nottoway 7, Charlotte 10, Chesterfield 12, Prince Edward 10, Richmond 14, Pittsylvania 18, Halilax 18, Petersburg 9, Mecklenburg 15, Caswell, N. C., 11.

The Committee's report was adopted. Mr. W. C. Carrington read to the Convention e resolutions adopted at the Farmville Conven-

Mr. Gaines' resolution having been reconsidered, was taken up and rejected.

Mr. Geo. W. Read then offered the following

resolution, viz:
"Resolved, That it be recommended by this Convention, that a railroad be constructed, leading from the City of Richmond to some point on Staunton River, in the county of Charlotte; and be it further resolved, that it be recommended to the counties, interested in the prosecution of the said road to the Ohio River, to meet on some con-

venient day for the promotion of that object." A prolonged discussion ensued between Messrs. G. W. Read, Syme, W. C. Carrington, Wm. T. Scott, Palmer of North Carolina, and Wm. M.

Mr. W. C. Flournoy moved the following as a substitute to Mr. Read's resolution: "Reso ved, That this Convention recommend the construction of a railroad connecting tidewater with the Ohio River, by the nearest, cheap

est and most practicable route."

Mr. F. was about to proceed with the debate, but on motion of Mr. W. C. Carrington, the Convention adjourned till Wednesday morning,

The Convention having been opened with prayer by the Reverend Michael Osborne, Mr. W. C. Flournoy withdrew the resolution offered by him yesterday, and moved instead thereof the lution offered by Mr. G. W. Read:

" Resolved, That if this convention recommend the construction of any railroad from Richmond or tide water to the Ohio River or the Western waters, it will recommend the construction of said road by the nearest, cheapest and most practicable route between those points, and not to termi nate at any intermediate point."

Mr. B. M. Jones moved the following as an amendment to Mr. Flournoy's substitute:
"Resolved, That the wants of the country lying on the Roanoke and its tributaries, together with the country lying between it and the city of Rich mond, require that a railroad should be constructed from Danville to Richmond."

Mr. Flournoy resumed his remarks, and the dis-cussion was continued by Messrs, Jones of Ame-tia, Syme of Petersburg, Gen. E. C. Carrington of Richmond, Booth of Nottoway, Wm. M. Watkins of Charlotte, Tunstall of Pittsylvania, Lyon of Petersburg, and T. S. Flournoy of Halifax. Mr. T. S. Flournoy, in concluding, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole question of internal improvement. The discussion was then further continued by

Messrs. Giles of Amelia, Mayo of Richmond, and T. T. Bouldin of Charlotte.

Mr. S. D. Morton made a few remarks and called for the previous question, on the mution to postpone indefinitely; but Mr. T. S. Flournoy, the mover, withdrew it, and the question remained on the resolution offered by Mr. Jones. On motion of Mr. Read, the Convention adjourned till 8, P. M.
NIGHT Session, 8, P. M.

The discussion was resumed by Mr. W. T. Scott, of Charlotte. When he had concluded, Mr. G. W. Read b consent of the House, withdrew his resolution it favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Jones;

that the question was on the resolution of Mr proposed as a substitute to the resolu tion of Mr. Jones. Dr. Atkinson then offered the following res

lution as a substitute for Mr. W. C. Flournoy's

substitute: Resolved, That the improvement of the Roanoke river and its tributaries, so as to afford a naviga-tion, by locks and dams, for steamboats of light draught, would be the most practicable, the cheapest, and the most desirable mode of uniting the country watered by the upper Roanoke, with the tide-water region; and that we have a strong claim on the justice of the Legislature of our State, for the appropriation of such an amoun of money as may be required to effect that im-

Mr. T. T. Bouldin then rose, and on the part of the convention, invited the President to leave the chair and address the body, which he did accordingly. The debate was continued by Messrs. Wm. C

Carrington of Richmond, Gifford of Chesterfield and Richmond, Lyon of Petersburg, Wm. M. Watkins of Charlotte, and W. C. Flournoy Prince Edward. About one o'clock the debate was closed, and

the convention proceeded to vote on the various resolutions which had been offered. The quesion being first on the substitute offered by Dr. Atkinson, it was rejected: Y. as-Danville 1; Caswell, N. C., 11; Petersburg 9: Mecklenburg 15-total 36.

Naus-Amelia 8; Chesterfield 12; Nottoway Prince Edward 10: Charlotte 10: Pittsylvania 18: Richmond 14-[Halitax divided]-total 79. Dr. Atkinson then then offered the following re solution as a substitute for Mr. Flournoy's substi-

tute, viz:
Resolved, That the country on the Roanoke and its tributary streams in Virginia, in the opi nion of this convention, has strong claims on the Legislature of Virginia for its aid in obtaining facilities for the transportation of its agricultural the members of the Legislature representing the counties in the Roanoke Valley are respectfully requested to ask an appropriation in money ade mate to effect the same.

Dr. Atkinson's second substitute was rejected w the following vote: Yeas-Petersburg 9; Danville 1; Mecklenburg 5-total 25.

Nays-Amelia 8; Prince Edward 10; Chesterfield 12; Nottoway 7; Charlotte 10; Pittsylvania 18; Richmond 14-total 79. [Halifax divided, and Caswell, N.C., declinin

The vote was next taken on Mr. W. C. Flour noy's substitute for Mr. Jones' resolution, and it Nays-Prince Edward 10; Richmond 14; Ame-

lia 8; Nottoway 7; Chesterfield 12; Caswell 11; Charlotte 10; Halifax 18; Pittsylvania 18; Dan-[Mecklenburg and Petersburg declining The question was next on Mr. Jones' resolu tion, and it was CARRIED by the following vote: Yeas-Charlotte 10; Prince Edward 10; Rich-

ond 14; Chesterfield 12; Nottoway 7; Pittsylvania 18; Amelia 8-Total 79. Nays-Petersburg 9; Mecklenburg 15; Halifax 18; Danville 1-total 43. [Caswell, N. C., declining to vote.]

"Resolved, That the President be empowered | railroad should cross the Staunton river at some point in the county of Charlotte, and that it should cross the Appomattox at some point in the coun-

ty of Amelia, pursuing the most direct route to the city of Richmond.

Mr. W. C. Carrington briefly urged the importance of keeping open for future decision, the question of the route across the county of Ches-

terfield, and offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Gifford's resolution: Resolved, That the proposed railroad from Richmond to Danville sho ould cross the county of Chesterfield by the most eligible route, and that the selection of such route should be left to the decision of the company which may be formed for the prosecution and management of the

Mr. Carrington's substitute was rejected without a division, which was called for, but refused

Mr. Gifford's resolution was then adopted. Mr. Lyon, of Petersburg, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the President thereof, for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be

tendered to the Presbyterian Church for the use of their house of worship.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to the citizens of Marysville, for their

courtesy and kindness to this body during its sittings among them. A resolution of thanks to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries was also adopted. Vice President Palmer gave notice that a con vention would be held at Oxford, N. C., on the Tuesday after the first Monday in October, to

ing an improved means of communication with market to the Roanoke region of the two States; and he stated that delegations from Virginia were invited to attend. The President happily and eloquently responded to the resolution of thanks.

A resolution was adopted, directing the public

cation of the proceedings in the Richmond, Dan ville, Lynchburg and Milton papers.

And finally, at about half-past two in the more ing, the convention adjourned sine die. B. W. S. CABELL, Pres't.

W. C. CARRINGTON, Sccretaries. C. N. B. Evans, D. P. Perkins,

## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, AUGUST 13. TOBACCO .- No change to note since our last report. We quote lugs \$1 to 200; common leaf 2 50 to 3 50; middling 3 75 to 4 75; good and fine 6 00 to 7 50; extra manufacturing, none in market: would command 7 50 to 10 00.

WHEAT-80 a 90 cents. . FLOUR-\$4 to 4 12. Some new country in retailing at \$5. CORN-Market dull-50c, at 90 days, and

that only for small quantities, say 100 or 200 STOCK MARKET. Reported by Beverley Blair, licensed Stockbroker. Six per cent. State Stock-par value, \$100-\$103 to

o 102.

James River and Kanawha Bonds, guaranteed by the tate—par value, \$100—last sales at that rate.

Exchange Bank Stock—par value, \$100—\$1011 to 1011.

Farmers' Bank Stock—par value, \$100—held at \$941 Virginia Bank Stock-par value, \$70-held at \$641 to Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Stock-

103]. Corporation 6 per cent. Stock—par value, \$109-\$101

70 a 80 cents, and white 86 cents White corn 50 a 51 and yellow 52 a 53 cents. Oats 24 a 25 cts. Bacon: Western shoulders 4 cts.; sides 51 a 6 c.; hams 5 a 8 c. Lard, in kegs, 7 c.; in bbls. 61 a 61 c. Whiskey, in bbls. 231, hbds. 221 c.

At PHILADELPHIA the market for Flour was quiet; good brands sold at \$4 25. Grain— Wheat, Penn. red, 89 c.; Corn, Southern yellow, 56 c.; Oats, new Southern, 25 c. Whiskey-bbls. 99 1.9 : hbds. 23 c.

Movements of the Steamships Steamers. Captains. Liverpool.
Hybernin, Ryric, July 19
G. Western, Matthews, July 25
Caledonia, Lott, Aug. 4
Britania, Hewitt, Aug. 19
Great Britain, Hoskius, Aug. 25
Cambria, Judkins, Sep. 4
Sept. 18

MARRIAGES. Married, on the 6th instant, at Loch Levill, in Isle of Wight county, by the Rev John Whitfield, OAWIN LANE CORBIN, M. D., of Laneville, Warwick coun-ty, Va, to Miss MARY A. HINES, daughter of William Hines, Esq., of Isle of Wight. Married, on Friday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Ball, Mr. JAS E. JONES, of Buckingham, to ELIZA daughter of James White, of Caroline.

TRUST SALE OF POWHATAN LAND. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed on the 18th day of Amerh, 1839, by Elijah Bailey and Mary his wife, to Lawson Burfoot, deceased, and the subscriber, to secure the repayment of \$3,000 borrowed by the said Builey from the Washington Monument Fund, I shall, as surviving Trustee, proceed to sell, on Tuesday, the 24th of November next, on the premises, a Tract of Land in Powhatan county, containing 460 acres, situated about seven miles from the Court-house, and about one mile from the Genito Mills, and is more particularly described in the deed of trust which is recorded in the County Court of Powhatan. The land is in fine condition, and is susceptible of the highest improvement. The inprovements consist of a new and comfortable dwelling and all necessary out houses, and the title is believed to be unquestionable, though, as Trustee, I shall only convey with special warranty. The sale will be for cash.

Aug. 14-cwtds

Aug. 14-cwtds TRUSTEES' SALE OF WOOD AND

TRUSTEES' SALE OF WOOD AND CLEARED LAND.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by Samuel W. Bradly and wife, hearing date the 8th of August. 1843, and of record in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Henrico, at the request of the parties interested in said deed, we will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first MON-DAY in September, commencing at 12 o'clock, before the front door of the County Court House, that being Court day, the Perishable and Real Estate conveyed in said Deed; consisting of the Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Bradly, together with the following Real Estate: One piece of land directly fronting on the North side of the Williamsburg road, adjoining A. Sedgwick and others; distance from Richmond eight miles, containing by survey 101 acres; one other piece, running and adjoining from the Williamsburg road to the Meadow Bridge road, adjoining Ticker, Trent. Bridgewater and others, six miles from Richmond, containing 73 acres, more or less; one other piece, fronting directly on the South side of the Williamsburg road, adjoining Tignor and others, 54 miles from Richmond, containing 25 acres.

The title to said property is believed to be undoubted; but, selling as Trustees, we will convey such title only as is vested in us by said Deed.

ON the first day of October next, the subscriber will open a School for beys and young men, at the residence of his father, two miles above Thompson's Roads, in the county of Louisa.

The direct object of this School is to prepare young men for admission into the University of Virginia, while, at the same time, it will afford those who do not intend to pursue a collegiate course of study, an opportunity of acquiring a good classical and scientific education.

cation.

The catalogue of studies embraces the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres and Logic. Terms:—For tuition, board, &c., per session of five

nonths, \$65. The subscriber has had some experience in teaching, and gave, it is believed, entire satisfaction to his employers. He is an Alumnus of the University of Virginia, and has in his possession ample testimonials of his competency to give instruction in the afore-mentioned branches. For further particulars, address him at

Thompson's × Roads, Louisa.

JOHN H. WINSTON, Jr.

REFERENCES:—Dr. Wm. H. McGuffey, University of
Virginia; Dr. G. Harrhaon, University of Virginia; Mr.

Lucian Minor, Louisa; Rev. R. L. Dabney, University
of Virginia.

Aug. 14—ctlstOct.

A FEMALE SCHOOL will be opened on the second Monday in September, at the residence of James H. Lewis, near Walker's Church, Athemaric.

Trams:—Board and Tuition in the English branches for the scholastic year of 10 months,

Music on the Piano Forte,

Second 10

Prench,
Drawing in Pencil and Water Colors,
A lady, of the highest qualifications as a Teacher has been engaged

Application to be made to J. H. Lewis through the Post Office, Everettsville, Albemarle county. Aug 14-cwif

THE School conducted for a number of years by the Sisters of Charity, located at the corner of fourth and Marshall streets, will be re-opened on Monday, the 17th August. Parents and guardians are requested to send their children and wards as early as possible, that the classes may be formed forthwith.

Aug. 14—cw3w

PROOPS of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's
Balsam, pour in from all parts of the country. Nothing can equal its success in relieving human suffering.
Oxford, Nzw Haven Co., Conn., Jan. 4, 1845.
Dear Sir: Having witnessed the effects of Wistar's
Balsam of Wild Cherry in the case of one of my
neighbors, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the phthiaic, general pulmonary weakness,
bleeding of the lungs, &c., I have been induced to ask
you to send me some of the medicine, with a certificate
of agency. My neighbor, referred to above, lately had
a violent attack of bleeding at the lungs, and distress in
breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which
has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At
his instance, and several others laboring under like
complaints. I have been induced to make this request.
By attending to the above immediately, you will
oblige the afflicted, and also oblige the afflicted, and also HENRY DUNHAM.

Yours, &c., HENRY DUNHAM.

None genuine without the written signature of 1. Butts.

37 A fresh supply of the above valuable Medicine constantly on hand, and for sale by Aug. 14

GAYNOR & WOOD, Druggists. MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND. High Waterthis day, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

ARRIVED. Schr. Eliza Ann, Graham, Havre de Grace Schr. Lewing, North, Washington city. Schr. Falmouth, Creighton, Georgetown, D. C. Schr. Rainbow, Rogers, Buston,

Schr. John Westley, Harvey, New York, SAILED, Schr. John Stull, Teal, Philadelphia, Schr. Julia, Vangilder, Philadelphia. Schr. Marietta Burr, Knapp, New York,
Schr. Sam. Davis, Hoxie, Sandwich,
Schr. Thos. H. Thomspon, Wixon, Boston,
Schr. Mary J. Peck, \_\_\_\_\_\_, New York,

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13-Arrived, Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Easby, for Richmond. NORFOLK, August 12.—In Hampton Roads ship Rhone, Harvey, from City Point for Liver-

Ship Macedonia, Morse, from James River en tered outward at London 20th ult. Barque Westphalia, from James River at Boa men 13th ult

Ship John Dunlap, Cook, from James River for Bordeaux, was at Elsinore 19th uit.

years old, with three white legs, and a blaze is the works well in any place, and paces to varia forced out of a walk. For the apprehension as

take into consideration the best means of furnishry of the Thief and Horse I will pay a rew dollars, or five dollars for the delivery of the New Canton, August 14, 1846. - c4t Binford & Porter. CABINET MAKERS & UNDERTAKERS

HAVE on hand a large stock of Calmet Files

they give their personal attention, and friends can calways be accommodated, ready made Coffins of all sizes on hand. MAHOGANY.—We have just received a mage stock to writch we call the attention of Cabinet Makers and Carpenters.

Aug. 11—81 University of Maryland.

SESSION OF 1846-7.

THE Lectures will commence on Monday, 20th October, and continue until the first of March, ensuing Obstetric Surgery and Medical Jurispindence—RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy—WILLIAM E. A. MKIN, M. D., L. L. D. M. D., L. L. D.

Surgery—NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.

Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygener-sa.

MUEL CHEW, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology—JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine—William

POWER, M. D.

Domonstrator of April

FACULTY OF PHYSIC Session of 1846-7.

Demonstrator of Anatomy-GEORGE W. MILTER BERGER, M. D.
Instruction in Clinical Medicine and Charlet Surgevery day at the Baltimore Infirmary, opposite the V dical College. The rooms for practical anatomy will opened October 1st, under the charge of the dominator. Fees for the entire course \$20. Comfort the tames to for \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week.

MILLIAM E. A. ARKIN, Dean of the Feesing College.

Aug. 14-c10t

TRUST SALE OF STEAM ENGINES PURSUANT to two decis of trust, executed to Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail and Company, respectively the 14th of March, 1841, and 12th Oc 1843, both duly recorded in the Clerk's Office of N. Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Stockpri value, \$100—lield at \$95—although, in one instance, under peculiar circumstances, a few shares were sold at something less.

Fire Association Stock—par value, \$20—recent sales \$993 to 30.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Stock—par value, \$100—last sales \$25.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Stock—par value, \$100—last sales \$25.

Richmond and Louisa Railroad Stock—par value, \$100—last sales \$25.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Aug. 12.

Sales of Howard Street Flour at \$3.57\frac{1}{4}\$ at \$1.2\frac{1}{4}\$ at \$2.5\$. Prime red wheat \$70.50 solds, and white \$6 cents White corn \$50.50 at \$80 cents, and white \$6 cents White corn \$50.50 at \$80 cents, and white \$6 cents White corn \$50.50 at \$80 cents, and white \$6 cents White corn \$50.50 at \$1.2\frac{1}{4}\$ at \$2.5\$ at \$2.50 cents \$2.50 ce

the payment of the above notes, to postpone the sale until after the sale to be made by the Board of lic Works, under the mortgage to the State, what advertised to take place at noon on the same day the above property will be sold intrachately after sale. sale.

The title to the above property is believed to be feet, all of it having been acquired by the P and Roanoke Railroad Company after its methe Board of Public Works, and duly conveyed. mentioned, yet, acting as Trustee, I shall vey only the title legally and equitably vet the deeds aforesaid. WM. H. WILSO:

Portsmouth, August 14, 1846 .- ctds PRINCE EDWARD MEBICAL INS

THE next session of this School will at the 15th October, ensuing, and con-close of August, 1847, embracing a period half months. All the branches of a thon Education, theoretical and practical, and it with modern improvements and discoveri-in this testimine. in this togetherion.

A course in the Institute, places its scalents footing of sets oil course students, and renders eligible for graduation, after attending one full cofour months in the Washington University of more, one of the best Students bases frequent openies of witnessing important surgical speciation private Infirmary connected with the Institute, as in the bases and boarding kones of the neighbour the first the School Excellent board, with todying hights, washing, &c., quite convenient, can be \$10 per month. The whole of the necessary e may be stated at \$200; that is, for board, taims

JOHN P. METTAUER, A. M., M. D., L. L. F. J. METTAUER, A. M., M. D. Prince Edward Court House, Va., Aug. 14—cwt. BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA A PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to the tive, that Hairston Amyse, charged with a in wounding John G. Berryman, of Boletout, we tent to kill, has fled from justice, and is new of Therefore, I. William Smith, Governor, do bene a reward of fifty dollars to any person or person will apprehend the said fugitive, and deliver hit the jail of flotetout county; and I require all civil and milliary, and request the people of the monwealth generally, to use every exertion that be arrested and brought to justice.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and and [sear.] lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Rock [sear.] this seventh day of August, in the year is

WARREN GREEN BOARDING SCI WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

WARRENTON, VIRGINITHE exercises of this Institution were
the 3d instant, and will continue without
tion until the 19th day of December.
The various branches of an extensive conlish, Classical and Mathematical Educate
thoroughly taught, besides the Natural SchoThe location of the School, also, offers of
ments to those parents who are properly
the health of their children.
Those destring further information will Those desiring further information will with a catalogue of the institution by Aug. 14-c4t K. M. SMITH.

ested to copy. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR 550 acres, lying on the Southanna river, of Louisa, about three miles East of Ya eight miles of Louisa Court house, bo eight miles of Louisa Court house, boundsouth by the Southanna river, on the We East Creek, North by the road leading from to Noll's Mill, and East by the land converses Woolfolk, Executrix of William Woolf ed, by A. Goodwin and wife. About 150 a wood, 130 in low grounds, and the balance and well adapted to the growth of clover, lings consists of a commodious dwelling, an houses requisite for such a farm, all of wigood order, with a good orchard. It is selded a desirable tract is in market.

a desirable tract is in market.

The terms will be, one-third cash, §! mand, with an agreement that the principal collected so long as the interest is annually as ally paid, until the death of Clarisca Wieldiance on a credit of twelve months—the whole curred by bond, with personal security, and trust on the land.

At the same time and place, the Tract of List East end of the above tract, adjoints 2 is land. Brook and others, containing about its same the same conveyed to Clarisca Woodbask for William Woodfolk, deceased, by A. Gordins, This is a valuable tract of land, with a last olow grounds.

low grounds.

The terms will be, one third cash. The terms will be, one third cash, also balance on a credit of tweive months a crey years on one-eighth, with interest from the of twelve months from the date of sale, and five years on the other eighth, with interest months and the years on the other eighth, with the manner. Bond, with personal security, and trust on the land, will be required. Libert ven to seed a crop of wheat this Fall, and sion of both tracts on the lat of January. Fall The right of the above lands are requested to the result of January and the sale with the region of the above lands are requested to the region of the above lands are requested as howing them.

Those who cannot view them in person necessary information by calling on Linkshop at Gordonaville, Val., or Col. John Wootfelk.

WILLIAM E. WOOKFOLK.

N. B.—We are also authorized to sell secontaining about 100 acres, adjoining the sale ing to Mrs. Clarissa Woolfolk. Terms will modaling.

VM. E. W. Aug. 14—cwtds J. L. W.,

Modating. CVM. E. Aug. 14—cwtds J. L. W., BIGGER'S PRIZE OFFICE, Basement Ros B gle Hotel.
For This Day—drawing received by Not Splendid Scheme: 3 prizes of \$10,000, 1 of 4 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, 20 of 250. &c. 75 No.

usual, by early application, at BIGGER'S OFFICE. Drawn numbers of Pokomoke Letters 34 51 27 50 7 39 38 60 58 47 68 Drawn numbers of Pokomoke Lottety.

33 44 65 66 57 3 50 14 4 Drawn numbers of Delaware Letters 49 4 21 8 33; 11 44 64 62 38 47 68

N. B.—See Grand Scheme to be drawn 30 000 dollars Capital—and, for price Trees

Stop the Thief! STOLEN, on Sunday night, the 2nd instant, the canal in the plantation of Col. William P. deceased, a large sorrel Horse, between eight and